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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

EXPERIMENTAL PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ON AN ASYMMETRICAL

NONCONICAL BODY AT MACH NUMBER 1.90

By DeMarquis D. Wyatt

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory Cleveland, Ohio NACA RM No. E9B03

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SUMMARY

An investigation of the pressure distribution on an asymmetrical nonconical body has been conducted at a Mach number of 1.90 over a wide range of angles of attack and yaw. The pressure distributions conformed to anticipated trends. Boundary-layer separation apparently occurred from the upper surface at angles of attack above 24° and from the lower surface at an angle of attack of -15°. No separation from the sides of the body was evident at angles of yaw up to 12°.

INTRODUCTION

Theoretical methods are available for the calculation of pressure distributions on conical bodies and axially symmetric non-conical bodies in a supersonic stream, but no satisfactory methods are available for the treatment of arbitrary nonconical bodies without axial symmetry. In order to determine the pressure distribution on a nonconical body without axial symmetry, a model was experimentally investigated. Data were obtained over a wide range of angles of attack and yaw at a Mach number of 1.90 in the NACA Lewis 18-by-18-inch supersonic wind tunnel.

APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE

The test-section Mach number in the 18-by-18-inch supersonic tunnel in the region in which the model was located was 1.90 \pm 0.02, as determined by a calibration of the tunnel. Tunnel-inlet conditions were maintained at a stagnation temperature of $150^{\circ}\pm10^{\circ}$ F and a dew-point temperature of $-10^{\circ}\pm10^{\circ}$ F. The Reynolds number of the model, based on the model length, was approximately 3.8 \times 10^{6} .

Photographs of the brass model are presented in figure 1. A sketch of the model showing principal dimensions and typical cross sections is presented in figure 2. The length of the model over which pressures were measured was 13.50 inches. Static-pressure orifices of 0.013-inch diameter were located along several longitudinal body lines of the model. The orifice locations are given in table I in terms of the ratio x/L and the angle θ , where x is the distance from the tip of the model to the orifice, L is the length of the model over which pressures were measured (13.50 in.), and θ is the angle between the top of the model and the orifice measured in a clockwise direction looking forward. Pressures were recorded from a multiple-tube manometer board using tetrabromoethane as a fluid and were read to the nearest 0.05 inch of fluid.

The model was supported from the rear by a cylindrical body that was pinned to a strut passing through the bottom of the tunnel (fig. 1(a)). The strut was split and could be adjusted from outside the tunnel to vary the angle of attack of the model during operation of the tunnel. The angle of attack of the model was determined from cathetometer measurements taken during operation. For variations in angle of yaw, the model was rotated 90° relative to the position on the cylindrical body shown in figure 1(a).

The investigation was conducted at an angle of yaw of 0° over an angle-of-attack range from -15° to 30° and at 0°, 5°, and 10° angles of attack over an angle-of-yaw range from -15° to 15°. Adaptor mountings were inserted between the model and the support body to give the 5° and 10° angles of attack for the investigation of yaw effects at angles of attack. The model was centered in the tunnel at 0° deflection for all phases of the investigation in which the angle of yaw was varied and for runs at negative angles of attack and 0° angle of yaw. In order to avoid tunnel-wall interferences, the model was lowered about 3 inches in the tunnel for positive angle of attack at 0° angle of yaw.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data are presented in tables II to V in the form of pressure coefficient $C_{\mathbf{p}}$ at each orifice for each condition investigated. The pressure coefficient is defined by the equation

$$C_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{0}}}{\mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{0}}}$$



where p is the local surface pressure, p_0 is the free-stream static pressure, and q_0 is the free-stream dynamic pressure.

The data presented in table II were obtained with the model at two vertical positions in the tunnel. Pressure coefficients measured at 0° angle of attack varied as much as 0.08 for corresponding orifices between the two runs. Check runs substantiated this discrepancy. The variable angle-of-yaw runs were made with the model centered in the tunnel in the same vertical position as for the negative angle-of-attack runs, but the data for 0° angle of yaw (tables III to V) show good agreement with the data obtained at positive angle of attack. Because of the agreement between the data for positive angles of attack and data for variable angles of yaw, the data in table II for negative angle of attack are believed to be incorrect.

Typical schlieren photographs of the model are presented in figure 3 for conditions of 0° angle of yaw and several angles of attack. An apparent pronounced boundary-layer separation from the top (expansion) surface of the model was observed at angles of attack of 30° and 24° (figs. 3(a) and 3(b), respectively). Inconsistent variations in the pressure coefficients measured on the upper surface that were observed for these conditions are attributed to the apparent separation.

The boundary layer did not appear to separate from the body at the lower angles of attack, although the layer was appreciably thickened about midway on the body at 18° angle of attack (fig. 3(c)). Below an angle of attack of 18° , no thickening of the boundary layer was evident (figs. 3(d) to 3(f)). The boundary-layer growth on the lower surface was moderate at -6° angle of attack (fig. 3(g)), but separation appeared to occur near the tip at -15° angle of attack (fig. 3(h)).

The apparent line of discontinuity in the separated region adjacent to the upper surface of the body at 24° angle of attack (fig. 3(b)) cannot be explained. This line was noticeable at 21° angle of attack and persisted up to 27° angle of attack. The line was not transient, being visible on the schlieren screen during steady observation of the flow.

The schlieren photographs in figure 4 are typical of those obtained for all runs at variable angles of yaw and 0° angle of attack. Operation up to angles of yaw of 12° caused no appreciable thickening or observable separation of the boundary layer.



Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes on the model are plotted in figure 5 from the data in table II for a representative range of angles of attack at 0° angle of yaw. Data for 0° angle of attack were taken from only the positive angle-of-attack run. The pressure-coefficient trends conformed to the anticipated trends. Because of flow expansion along the nonconical body, the pressures decreased in a rearward direction. Pressures were appreciably higher on the wedge-shaped surfaces at the rear of the body in comparison with pressures on the body nose because of the shock originating from the wedge. The wedge had no influence on the pressures on the lower part of the body.

Longitudinal pressure distributions are plotted in figures 6 to 8 for a range of angles of yaw at 0°, 5°, and 10° angles of attack, respectively. (See tables III to V.) Because of body symmetry about the vertical plane through the center line of the body, it was expected that the values of pressure coefficient measured at the intersection of this plane with the top and the bottom of the body would be the same for both positive and negative angles of yaw. The experimentally measured pressure coefficients were the same for positive and negative angles of yaw, which indicates uniform conditions in the tunnel air stream.

Radial pressure distributions at two locations on the body are presented in figures 9 to 12. Data for these figures were obtained from the faired curves of figures 5 to 8. The pressure distribution at x/L = 0.148 (section A-A, fig. 2) was qualitatively typical of the pressure distribution at any point on the body ahead of the wedge. The distribution at x/L = 0.898 (section E-E, fig. 2) was similarly typical of the flow over the body rearward of the wedge. Because of the body symmetry about the vertical center line, curves are presented for only the negative angles of yaw in figures 10 to 12; the curves of the data for positive angles of yaw are mirror images of the curves shown.

Pressure distributions on the flat wedge surface are indicated in figures 13 to 16 for representative experimental conditions. The rearward orifices were located on the right side of the wedge, but the appropriate data are transposed in these figures to indicate the pressures on the left wedge surface. A double set of values is given at one orifice location. The upper value was measured on the left and the lower value was measured on the right wedge surface.



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following results were obtained from an investigation of the pressure distribution on an asymmetrical nonconical body at a Mach number of 1.90 and a Reynolds number of approximately 3.8×10^6 :

- 1. Measured longitudinal pressure-distribution trends conformed to anticipated trends. Pressures decreased in a rearward direction on the body corresponding to a flow expansion about the nonconical body. The compression shock originating from the wedge increased pressures on the wedge surfaces in comparison with pressures on the body nose. The wedge had no influence on pressures on the lower surface of the body.
- 2. Apparent boundary-layer separation from the top surface of the body was observed at angles of attack above 24° and from the bottom surface at -15° angle of attack.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory,
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TABLE I - ORIFICE LOCATIONS ON MODEL

Radial location θ , (deg)		Longitudinal location, x/L										
0	0.074	0.185	0.296	0.408	0.518	0.630	a _{0.741}	0.852	0.963			
30	a.889	a.926	a.963									
45	.111	.222	•333	.444	•556	•667	.778	a.889	a.926			
60	a.889	a.926	a.963									
180	•093	.204	.315	.426	.537	•648	•759	.870	.982			
225	.130	.241	•352	.463	•574	. 685	.796	.908				
270	.148	.259	.370	.481	.592	.704	.815	.926				
300	a.852											
31 5	a.852											
330	a.852											
340	a.815	a.852										
350	a.778	a.815	a.852									
355	a.778	a.815										

a Orifice on wedge surface.





TABLE II - TABULATED PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT O' YAW ANGLE FOR RANGE OF ANGLES OF ATTACK

Angle	0£		-					. ——			_				ĭ			
atteo		30	27	24	21	18	15	12	9	6	3	0	0	-3	-6	-9	-12	-15
deg								L										
(deg)	x/L								sure	coeffi		C _p						
0	.074	114	126 113		048	033	011	008	005	.012	.009	.028	.054	.082	.126	.144	.174	.226
	.296	285	164		041	023	025	018	013	021	001	.016	.009	.024	.050	.080	.170	.189
	.408	282	177	086	067	028	025	017	015	012	010	•008	.006	.025	.044	.073	.116	.172
	.518	293	271	111	077	041	024	025	018	015	011	.004	.011	.018	.044	-078	-109	.162
	.630	302	304 345	144	087	049	034	033	031 .017	015	021	014	.008	.015	.040	.070	.098	.156 .236
ļ	.852	278	303	151	.013	.021	.009	.005	.007	.014	.018	.038	.078	.102	.134	168	.213	.263
<u> </u>	.963	190	290	137	058	014	.008	.003	.014	.030	.026	.031	.052	Q71	.099	.134	.173	.219
50	.889	227	293	229	191	199	029	.070	.073	-083	.087	.094	.138	.127	.125	.132	.148	.178
	.926	259	298	258	205	189 177	029	.050	.059	.073	.081	.091	.116	.127	.145	.150	.165	.191
45	.111	241	236	208	176	142	093	045	021	.005	-003	.016	.040	.053	4077	-093	-090	.106
10	.222	275	264	236	228	193	110	085	030	003	.012	.008	.021	.033	.042	.060	.088	.105
	.333	290	275	237	226	194	139	067	021	018	004	.016	007	.014	.028	.041	.061	.097
	.444	297	280	237	231	178 199	116	049	040	023	014	•003	-006	.012	.022	.030	.048	.080
	.666	292	508	256	217	190	108	054	040	030	025	018	.010	.009	.019	.023	.040	.068
	.778	300	315	248	219	194	132	028	028	017	004	001	.015	.021	.028	.039	.054	.074
ŀ	.852	272	291	209	144	127	117	.099	.099	.105	.110	.128	.144	.137	.135	.138	.141	.159
	.889	274	298	213	125	095	086	.084	.086	.096	.101	.119	.147	.146	.148	.149	.157	.176
	.963	246	289	230	139	114	116	.042	.050	.066	.078	.089	.116	.124	.133	.147	.162	182
60	.889	246	289	227	099	064	070	.010	.089	.105	.108	.126	.147	.149	.148	.151	.151	.166
"	.926	236	293	226	136	077	060	Ю	.065	.082	.089	.100	.123	.126	.124	.124	.127	.141
	.963	234	291	198	150	083	055	-002	.056	•070	.081	•088	.113	.118	.120	.127	.137	.153
180	.093	-677	.593	.518	.444	.399	.328	.261	.190	.133	.093	.054	.085	.055	.031	001	023	040
Ĺ	.204	.595	.543 .528	.486	.404	.319	.249	.194	.145	.074	.049	.021	.031	.001	004	012	039	056 051
	426	.561	476	399	.322	.251	.186	.134	.086	049	.023	004	.004	013	023	026	040	055
	.537	.507	.454	.377	.302	.229	.168	.118	.075	.040	.015		.004	012	018	025	040	059
ľ	.648 .759	.517	.436	.361	.289	.218	.160	.109	.068	.035	.001	003	.002	012	016	022	040	058 061
	870	.503	417	.342	.267	204	.144	.097	.061	.032	.008	005	.015	.002	009	017	036	052
<u> </u>	.982	.490	.417	.348	.277	.202	.139	.092	.052	.026	.009	003	.010	.005	.004	003	017	040
225	.130	.282	.241	.201	.184	.151	.117	.093	.082	.072	.051	.035	.051	.028	.007	032	070	108
1	.241	.246	.207	.171	.130	.088	.059	.045	.042	.039	.026	.015	.025	.009	015	045	082	110
ł	.463	.186	144	.105	1067	.036	.012	008	002	.002	.006	ا معنی	.005	009	032	052	072	107
	.574	.179	-136	.095	.055	.024	.002	012	012	004	.003	.002	.007	010	029	047	061	094
1	. 685 . 796	.146	.103	.067	.030	0	024	024	024	014	008	002	.005	008	025	046	068	093
1	908	.162	.129	.098	.071	.021	011	014	013	.010	.019	.024	.022	.002	021	039	053	087
270	.148	219	215	193	171	153	115	080	045	003	.001	.027	.029	-030	.035	.032	.006	012
	.259	194	198	191	187	177	156	106	064	035	004	005	.005	.012	.008	006	013	021
1 1	.370	179 174	179 167	173	168	174	153 146	117	068	028	005	002	.019	.018	.010	002	018	023
	.481	177	145	167	154 157	165 157	150	115 120	075	038	016	008	.004	.003	008	029	035	050
	704	202	155	163	173	161	159	123	093	041	025	016	.004	.002	004	019	042	062
1 '	-815	202	147	175	179	155	136	132	075	046	037	017	005	007	010	022	039	052
	-926	132	043	042	052	032	001	.027	.067	.091	.101	-103	.117	.104	-089	.056	-020	008
300	852	125	025	041	052	087	099	.017	102	1126	,133 ,122	1128	154	.153	.150	,148 ,157	.149	.175
315	.852 .852	135	042	075	068	102	108	.003	.102	.118	•188 •095	.118 .092	.154	.141	.141	.155	.161	.183
340	.815	141	100	155	140	176	.021	.073	.061	.064	-069	.067	.137	.146	.151	.154	.171	.204
	852	164	098	161	150	168	042	.075	.067	.072	070	072	106	.115	137	154	168	,195
350	.778	097	151	128	146	060	-047	.046	.041	.042	.042	.060	.085	.086	.101	.118	.143	.180
1	-815	056	197	129	143	034	.063	.057	.052	.050	.054	.051	.131	121.	.131	.145	-174	.226
355	.852 .778	082	192	141	148	021	.056	.045	.043	.046	.045	.057	.094	.089	.139	.163	.187	206
308	.815	014	241	108	070	.005	.050	.047	.038	.039	.045	.048	.118	.112	130	.153	189	.245
																•		



TABLE III - TABULATED PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT 0° ANGLE OF ATTACK FOR RANGE OF YAW ANGLES

Angle	of	1	_		T	I				
yaw,		12	9	6	5	٥	-3	-6	-9	-12
deg			"	•					-0	-12
9	x/L		<u> </u>							
(deg)	~~			Pre	sure	coerri	elent,	op qu		
- 6	.074	134	072	007	.044	.051	.030	018	080	134
Ť	.185	152	101		.015	.025				152
	.296	150	119	059	009	.004	018	062	106	147
	.408			061	015	0	020	063	102	139
	.518	133	100	062	019	.004	017	052	088	128
	.630	121	099	071	022	011	040	092	120	143
	852	167	144	152	013	.041	077	162	180	194
	.963	142	086		.016	.034	.011	040	094	137
30	.889	063	017	.032	.070	.101	.136	.172	.213	.259
	.926	048	.015	.044	.076	.096	.118	.149	.187	.234
	.963	-:025	.016	.044	.068	.085	.109	.140	.179	.224
45	.111		028	003	.024	.036	.054	.076	•099	.126
ł	.222		054	020	.004	.018	.036	.055	•075	.109
	.533		025 038	016	006 011	.001	.017	.035	•057 •038	.083
	.555		052	023		002	.008	.020	-034	.062
	.666		074	030	019	015	002	.015	.029	.052
1	.778	164	086	034	012	-,006	0	.006	.019	.039
	.852	048	.017	.057	.088	.122	.159	.201	.251	.503
	-889		048	• 055	.093	.127	.155	.191	.234	.285
	.926 .963	141	044	.045	.074	.104	.132	169	.214	.262
- 00						.100	.128	.163	.203	
60	.889 .926	040 085	.078	.081 .055	.107	.134	.161	.199	.250	.302 .280
	963	096		.053	.073	.095	123	161	204	.246
180	.093	.001	.028	.054	.072	.066	.063	.055	.036	.010
100	204		005	.011	.019	.026	.022	.014	008	027
	.315	034	016	.004	.013	.014	.017		018	041
	.426		033		001	002	009	014	032	054
	.537	061	039	021	015	008	010	017	040	065
	.648 .759	069	045	023	006	008	010	020	044	071
	870	065	039	019		008	016	1	049	073
	.982	058		019		.001		019		072
225	.130	.084	.087	.080	.062			005		065
ļ	.241	.060	.052	.040	.036				053	068
	.352	.041	.038	.034	.025	.020	011	033	054	067
	.463 .574	.016	.006	.006	.005	002	013	031	050	061
}	685	.001	.001	.005	.002	010	023	043	056	063
	.796	.017	.024	.028	.028	.011	008	030	048	059
	.908	023	014	004	.006	.008		005	024	-,039
270	.148	.145	.124	.086	.048	.025	.009		010	033
	.259	.137	.083	.047	.025	.003		017		041
}	.570	.125	.086	.049	.024	.010	007	009	022	034
]	.481 .592	.095	.061	.036 .024		007 013			030 032	046
ł	704	.078	.041	.018		013	018		032	052
ł	815	.072	.039	.014		018	021			042
	.926	263	.216	.170	.134	.096	.072	.055	.052	.068
300	.852	.255	.251	.209	.175		.112	.098	.097	072
315	.852	.313	.258	.203	.169	.132	.093	.070	.012	035
330	.852	,273	.224	175	.137	.099	.066	.019	046	078
340	.815	.245	.200	.156	.121	.072	.033	017	055	087
	.852	237	.194	152	.117	.080	.048	.00B	048	091
350	.778	. 209	.178	.142	.113	.054	.011	034	091	142
- 1	.815	.213	.174	.136	.097	.058	.019	015	125	821
	.852	.196	.160	.122	•090	.058	.028	0	188	229
355	.778	.183	.160	.128	.093	.048	.001	135	224	237
	-815				.091	•058	.017	158	190	218



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TABLE IV - TABULATED PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT 5° ANGLE OF ATTACK FOR RANGE OF YAW ANGLES

Angle	of				1	1		T		Г
yaw, Y		12	. 9	6	3	0.	-3	-6	-9	-12
e (deg)	x/L			Pres	saure c	oeffic	ient,	C _D		
0	.074	115	066	017	.027	.033	.014	014	057	102
	.185	111	070	028	.006	.016	.001	028	061	095
	.296 .408	102	071	038	004	.012	002	024	052 045	079
	.518	096	062	033	009	.008	001	020	052	082
	.630	086	054	027	008	.004	014	030	054	088
	.741	133	103	075	019	.056	027	051	079	111
	.852 .963	111	082 052	042	.030	.051	.010	019	053 041	086
30	.889	050	017	.070	.103	.128	.148	.183	.213	.249
•	.926	084	021	.058	.088	.110	.131	.167	.197	.232
	.963	089	013	.058	.078	.096	.107	.137	.164	.197
45	.111	047	020	.006	.020	.026	.028	.044	.065	.077
	.222	063	018	.001	.012	.020	.028	.039	•058	.086
	.333	073 093	011	002	.003	.010	.015	.022	.035	.056
	.555	100	036	008	.005	.004	.006	.012	.020	.033
	.666	094	042	014	005	.002	.006	.011	.017	.032
	.778	082	039	005	.007	.010	.003	.003	.007	.018
	-852	.034	.106	.119	.121	.151	.177	.211	.242	.287
	.889 .926	012	.087	.083	.117	.138	.160	181	213	250
	.963	039	.043	.068	.079	.102	.123	.159	.194	.231
60	.889	.102	.128	.118	.117	.147	.169	.202	,230	.274
	.926	.085	.088	•086	096	.122	.145	.180	.210	.248
	.963	.051	.049	.067	.081	.109	.134	.173	.211	.251
1,80	.093	.083	.103	.124	.136	.126	.115	.112	.093	.069
	.315	.046	.056	.063	.072	.080	077	.076	.071	.051
	.426	.021	.032	.048	.055	.056	.059	.067	.070	.027
	.537	.008	.021	.037	.052	.065	.059	-057	.042	.026
	.648 .759	012	.027	.044	.048	.059	.058	.055	.042	.025
	870									
	.982	.024	.039	.051	.051	.058	•060	.060	-040	.003
225	.130	.178	.167	.149	.113	.073	.037	001	041	085
	.352	.153	.122	.096	.092	.037	.002	030	080	089
	.463 .574	.127	.105	.083	.056	.026	009	047 042	091	093
	685	.123	.093	.077	.051	.020	016	057	109	137
	.796	.070	.069	.067	.043	.015	022	065	113	124
	908	.149	.141	.124	.103	.072	.029	009	049	067
270	.148	118	.090	.067	.031	.011	-002	017	048	063
	.259 .370	.102	.064	.025	.007	.006	008	033	042	053
	481	.083	.046	.025	005	002	003	018	042	053
	.592	.076	.039	.018	.004	008	004	016	028	053
	.704	.067	.032	-006	007	010	005	011	026	058
	.815 .926	.057 .218	.026 .184	.007	005 .138	010	007	014	027 .048	069 041
300	852		.194	.203			.152		.132	
315	852	306	262	.223	.186	.154	.148	.157	.153	.063
330	.852	.269	.225	.187	.153	.124	.116	.093	.045	.004
340	.815 .S52	.235 .227	.199 .185	.159 .151	.128	.098	.079 .082	.054	.023 005	024 053
350	.778	.201	.169	,135	.107	.076	.042	.025	011	046
	.815	.195	.161	.130	.104	.080	.048	.019	028	083
	. 952	.170	.135	.108	.087	.076	.063	•026	054	118
355	.778	.166	.141	.114	.093	-066	.031	020	101	148
	.815	.149	.124	.104	.086	.067	.038	055	102	143



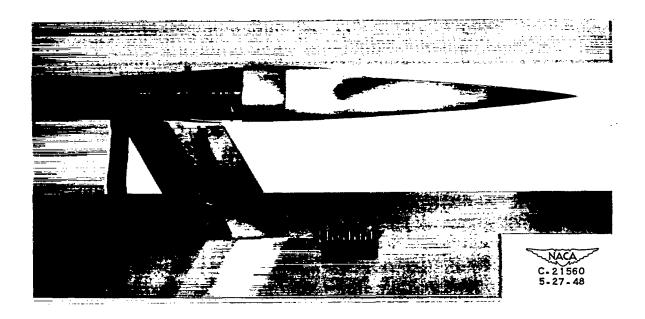


TABLE V - TABULATED PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS AT 10° ANGLE OF ATTACK FOR RANGE OF YAW ANGLES

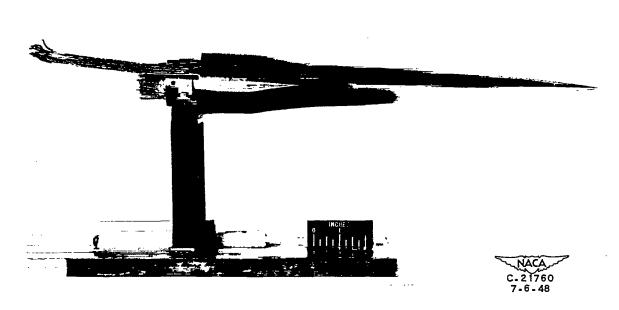
Angle of										
yaw, !		12	9	6	3	0	-3	-6	-9	-12
•	x/L		<u> </u>	Pres	sure	oeffic	ient,	0 ₀		
(deg)	074	7.05	000	053	020	•	03.5	055	0779	
0	.074	110	088	051 044	012	012	015	036 046	072	112
	296		046	046	030	018	032	053	077	104
	408	-:102	-:077	048	025	015	032	045	065	097
	.518	100	072	045	018	012	021	030	050	086
	.630	100	068	038			027	043	070	104
	.741 .852	114	084	032	.011	.026	.007	038	081 082	114
	.963	140	097	042		.006			108	139
50	.889	012	.025	.042	.077	.076		.121	.147	.175
	.926	036	.022	.069	.070	.064	.072	.097	.127	.156
	.963	053	.024	.038	-050	.042	.057	•080	.103	.134
45	.111	072			021	022	028	021	017	016
	.222								045	
	.333	087	054 061	030 043	029	046 038	045 051	045 053	045 053	014
	.555	081	062	041	040	032	038	047	049	039
	.666	082	067	049	059	044	044	053	000	048
	.778	068	056	041	052	022	039	065	070	057
]	.852	.067	.066	.073	.059	.100	.120	.141	.151	.150
	.889 .926	.068	.059 .068	056 059	.040	.080	.099	.113	.143	:171
	963	.051	.038	.034	.028	.052	.069	.094	126	157
60	.889	.050	.022	.029	.022	.090	.104	.125	.127	.128
1	.926	.048	010	037	002	.067	.086	.109	.130	.147
	.963	.026	-		011	.054	.076	104	.137	.167
180	.093	-165	.169	.181	.206	.204 .148	.188	.187	.167	.155
:	.204	.106	.113	.143	.148	.126	.141	.129	.134	127
1	426	.090	.089	.091	.097	.105	.105	.097	.095	.089
	.537	.061	.066	.077	.088	.098	.109	.116	•096	.093
	.648	.056	.062	.074	.081	.089	.080	.072	•063	061
	.759 .870	.039	.053	.056	.058	.068	.067	.067	.062	.057
]	982	.083	.090	.102	.112	.116		.108		.088
225	.130	.257	.211	.175	.139	.078	.017	035	083	136
	.241	.208	.195	.148	.094	.034	024	082	135	175
,	.352	.220	.175	.122	.071		031	094		191
	.463	.187	.141	.091	.046	004	057 063	107	162 173	183
'	685	157	.119	.085	.024	026	081	133	197	221
	.796	.143	.096	.060	.013	034	089	148	207	202
	.808	.161	.129	.091	.049		061	133		138
270	.148	.063	.014	001	036		067	102	145	167 190
	.259 .570	.005	015	054 051		074	097	124	167 151	170
	.481	.013	031	061	075		104	137	140	179
	.592	003	042	067		088	093	122	140	162
	.704	023	057		089	097	102		125	146
	.815 .926	031	066 .061		088 .051	082 .052	091 .013	099 014	119 065	174
300	.852			110	.125	-000	.026	037	.039	
315	.852	200	.189	.166	,135	.100	.109	.089	.087	.095
330	.852	.200	.170	.142	.110	.092	.092	,063	.047	.021
340	.815	.159	.144	.114	.081	.064	.068	040		022
	.852	.168	.139	.114	.083	.067	.055	025	013	052
350	.778	.124	.109	.086	.050	.041	.036	.004	028	061
	.815	.134	.116	.088	.063	.054	.042	005	038	087
	.852	.118	.089	.061	.042	-040	.017	022	082	125
355	.778	.105	.087	.068	.039	.042	.024	022	072 095	102
l	.815	.087	.078	.063	.044	.044	.020	009	-+090	







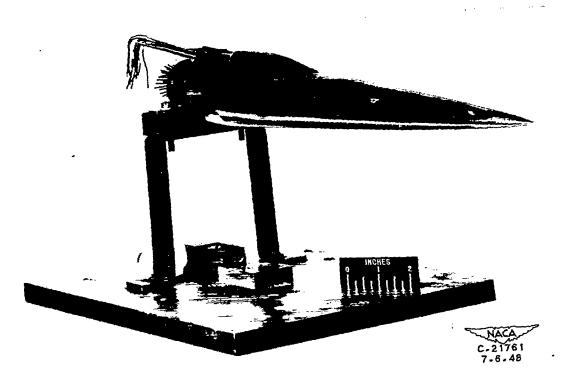
(a) Side view showing method of support.



(b) Top view.

Figure 1. - Photographs of model used in investigation.

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(c) Three-quarter front view.

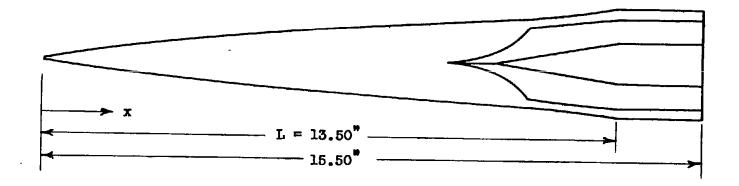


(d) Three-quarter close-up rear view.

Figure 1. - Concluded. Photographs of model used in investigation.

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(a) Top view, half size.

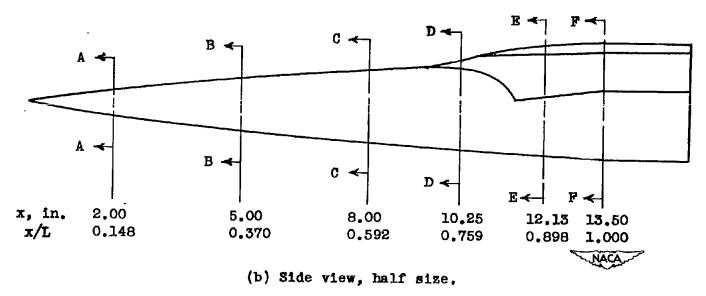
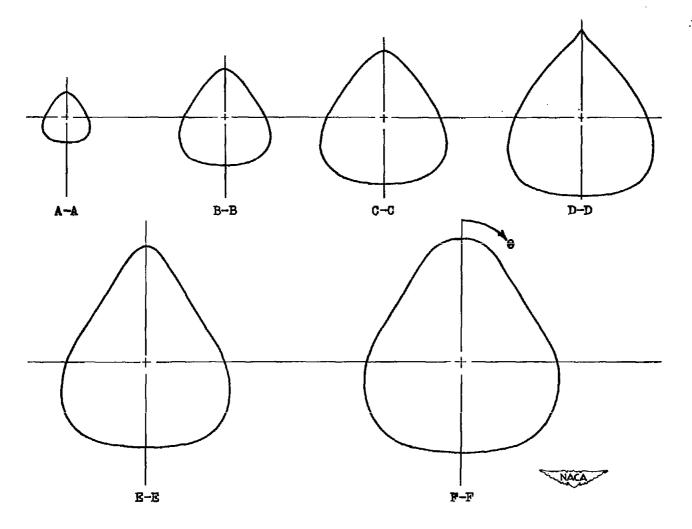
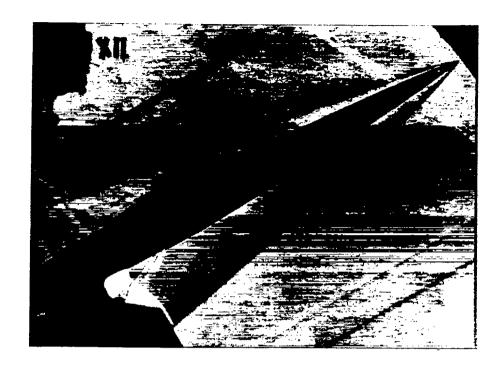


Figure 2. - Sketch of model showing principal dimensions and typical cross sections.

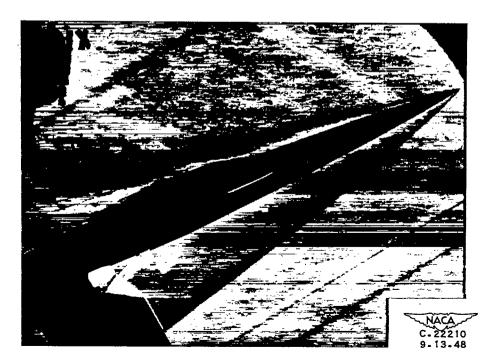


(c) Typical cross sections, full size (fig. 2(b)).

Figure 2. - Concluded. Sketch of model showing principal dimensions and typical cross sections.



(a) Angle of attack, 30°.



(b) Angle of attack, 24°.

Figure 3. - Schlieren photographs of model at 0° angle of yaw.



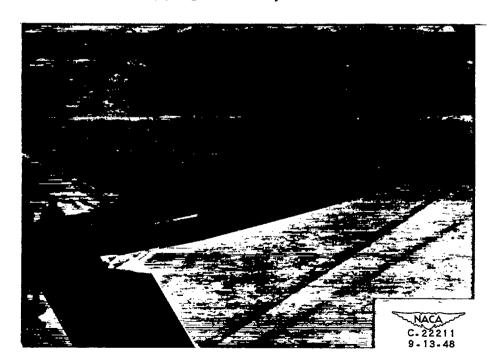
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(c) Angle of attack, 180.



(d) Angle of attack, 120.

Figure 3. - Continued. Schlieren photographs of model at 0° angle of yaw.



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(e) Angle of attack, 6°.

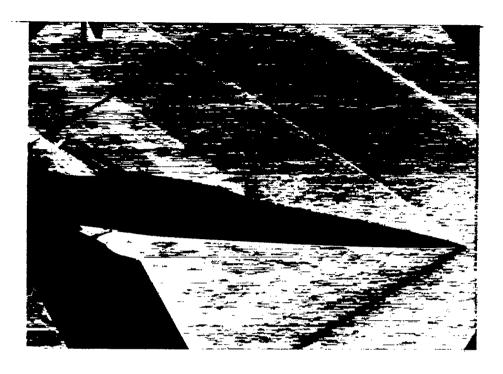


(f) Angle of attack, 00.

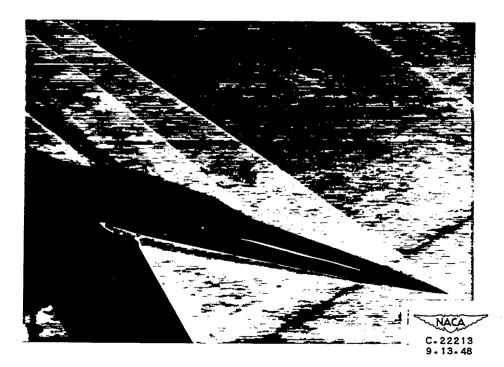
Figure 3. - Continued. Schlieren photographs of model at 0° angle of yaw.



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(g) Angle of attack, -6°.



(h) Angle of attack, -15°.

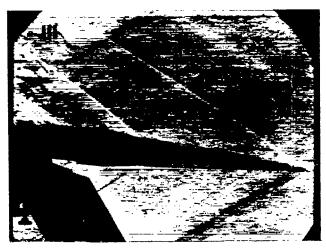
Figure 3. - Concluded. Schlieren photographs of model at 0° angle of yaw.



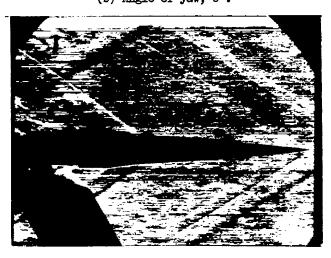
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(a) Angle of yaw, 12°.



(b) Angle of yaw, 6°.



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(c) Angle of yaw, 0°.

Figure 4. - Schlieren photographs of model at 0° angle of attack.

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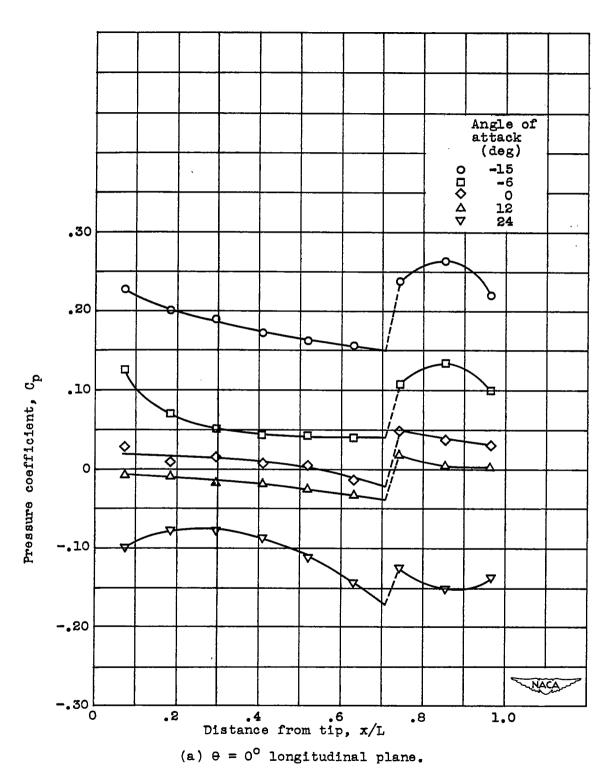
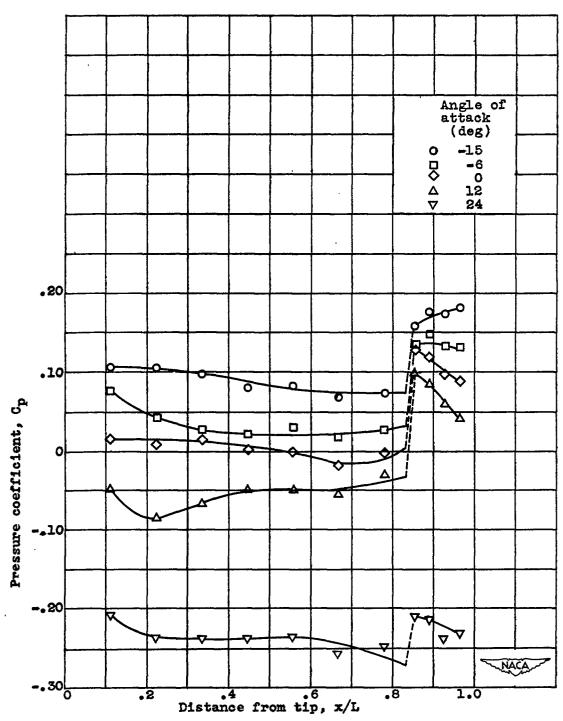


Figure 5. - Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° yaw angle for range of angles of attack.



(b) $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ longitudinal plane.

Figure 5. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° yaw angle for range of angles of attack.

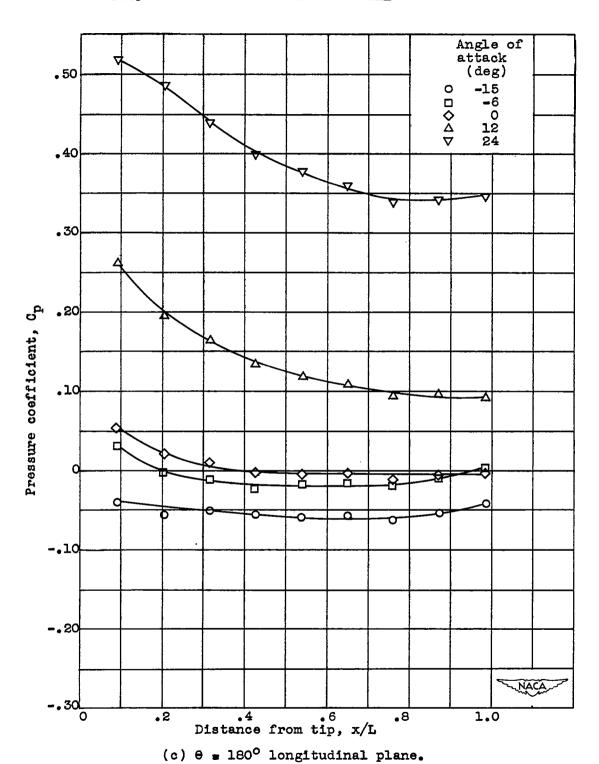
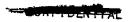
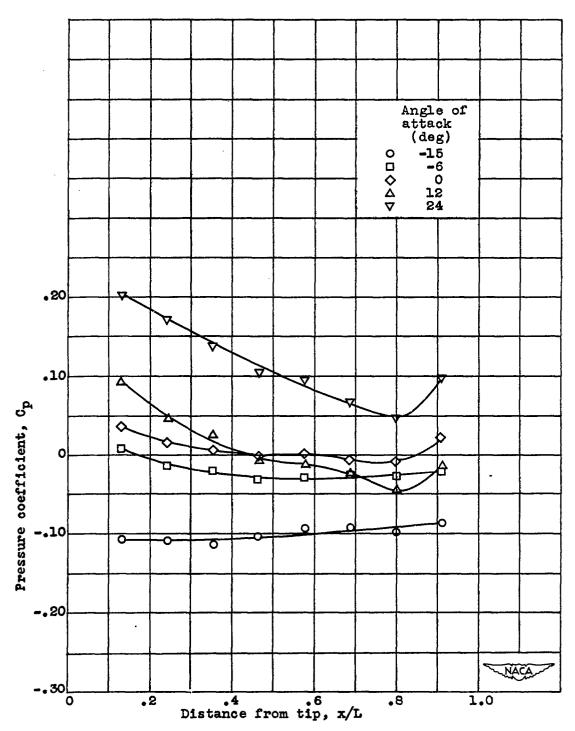


Figure 5. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° yaw angle for range of angles of attack.





(d) $\theta = 225^{\circ}$ longitudinal plane.

Figure 5. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° yaw angle for range of angles of attack.

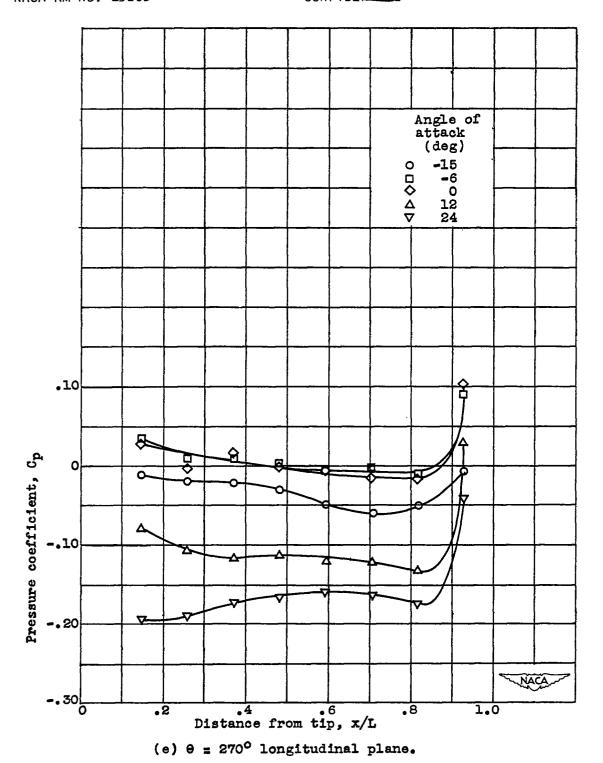


Figure 5. - Concluded. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° yaw angle for range of angles of attack.



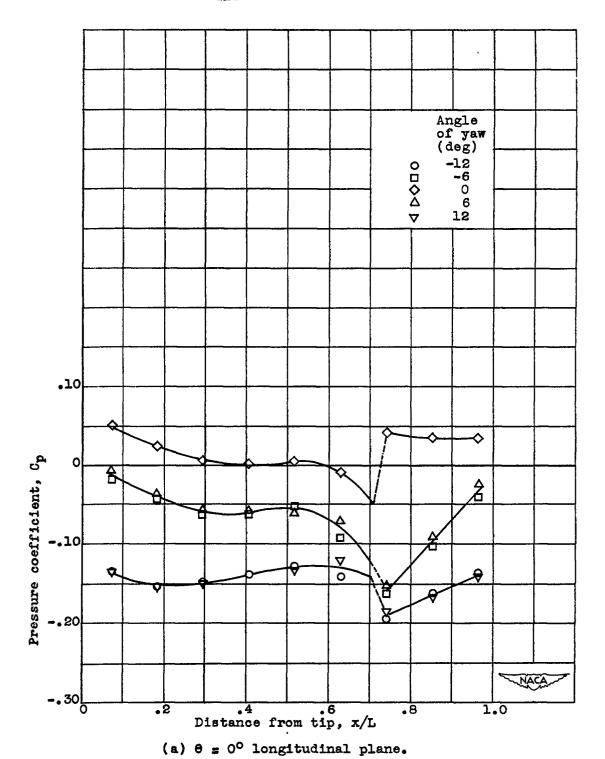


Figure 6. - Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.

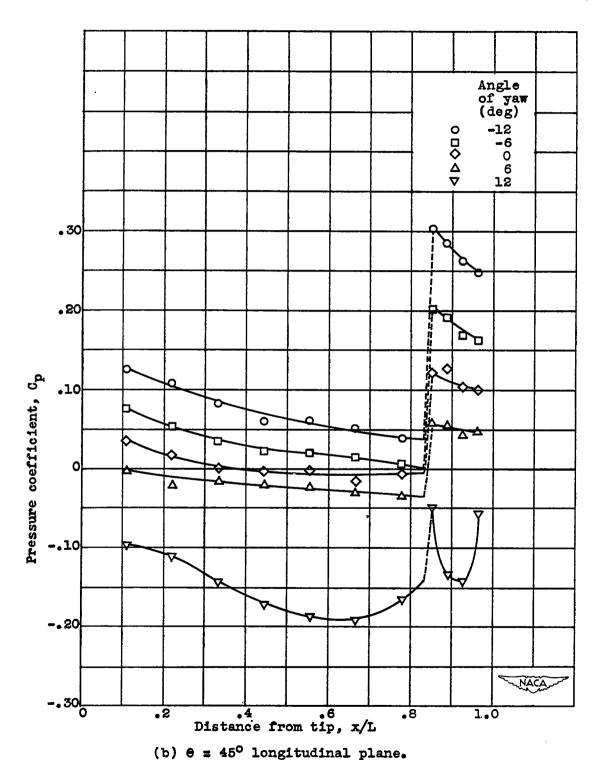
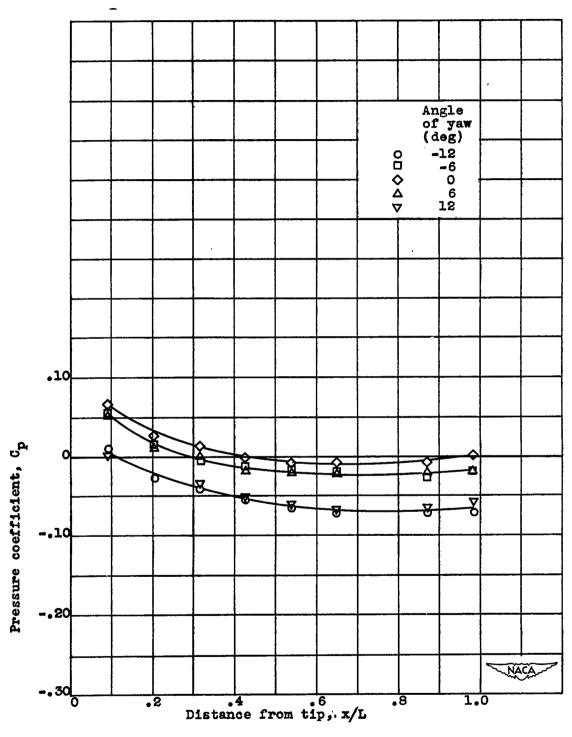


Figure 6. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



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(c) $\theta = 180^{\circ}$ longitudinal plane.

Figure 6. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



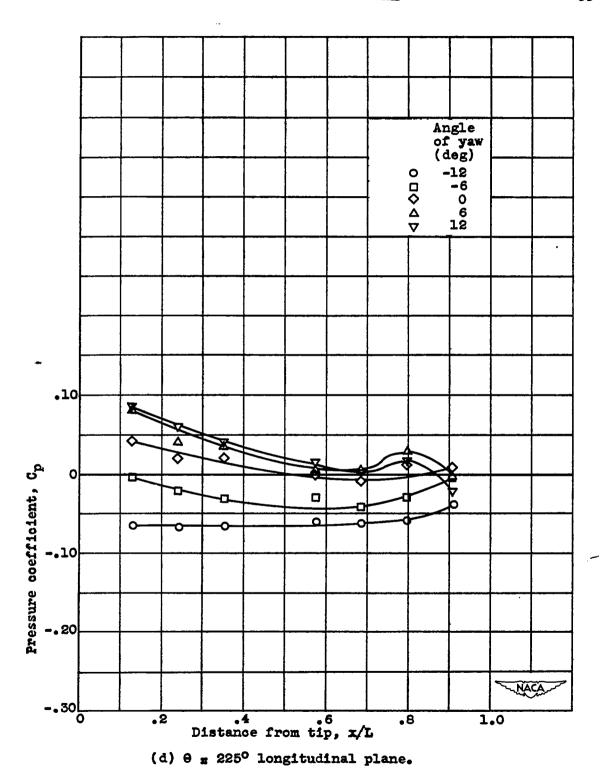
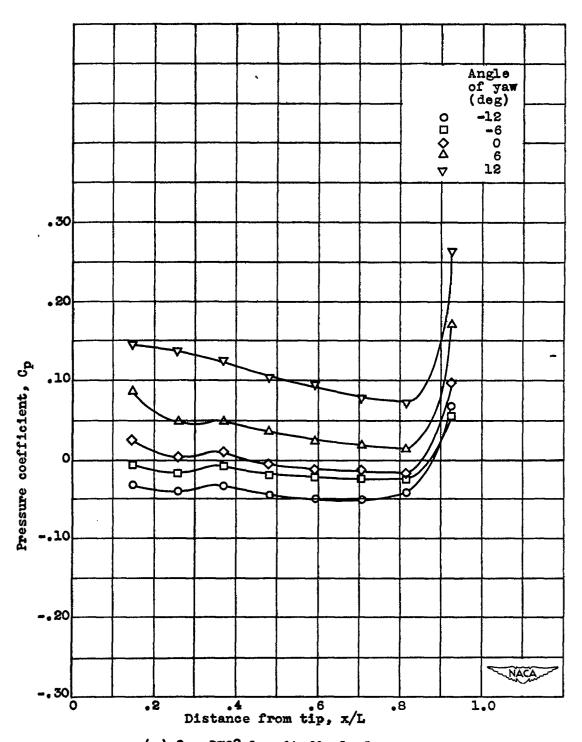


Figure 6. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



(e) 8 = 270° longitudinal plane.

Figure 6. - Concluded. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 0° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



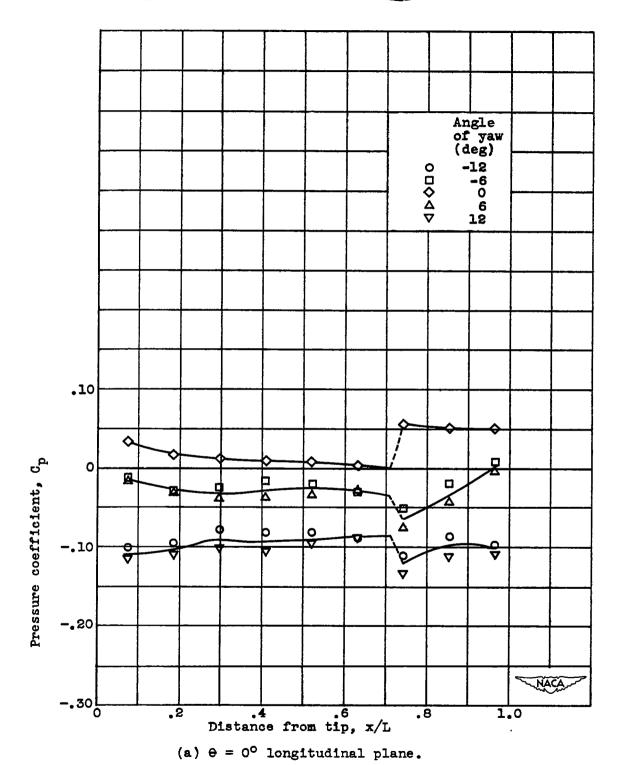
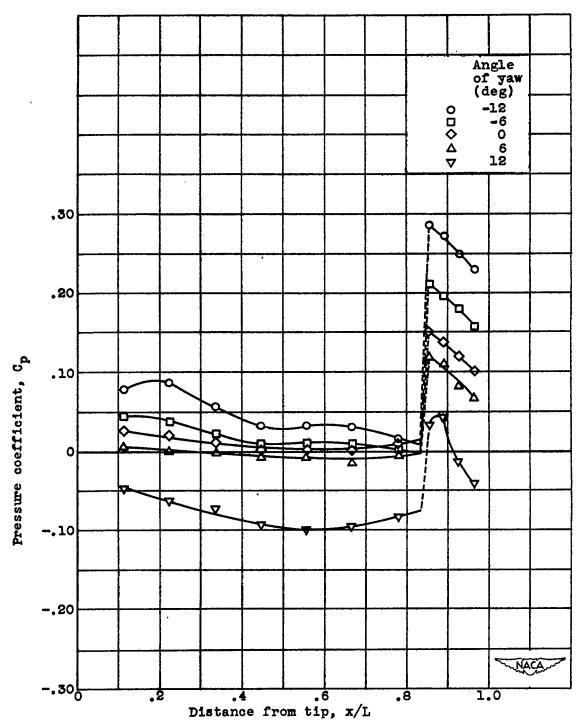


Figure 7. - Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 50 angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



(b) $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ longitudinal plane.

Figure 7. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 5° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



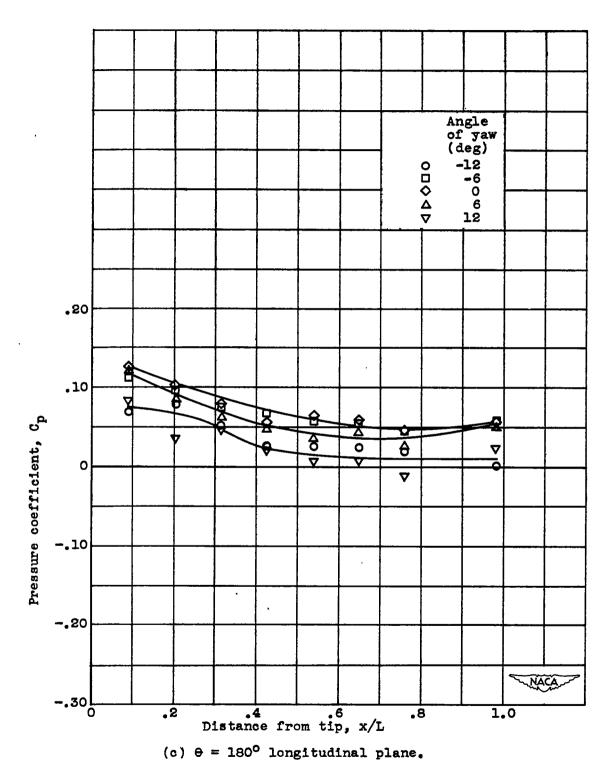
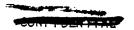
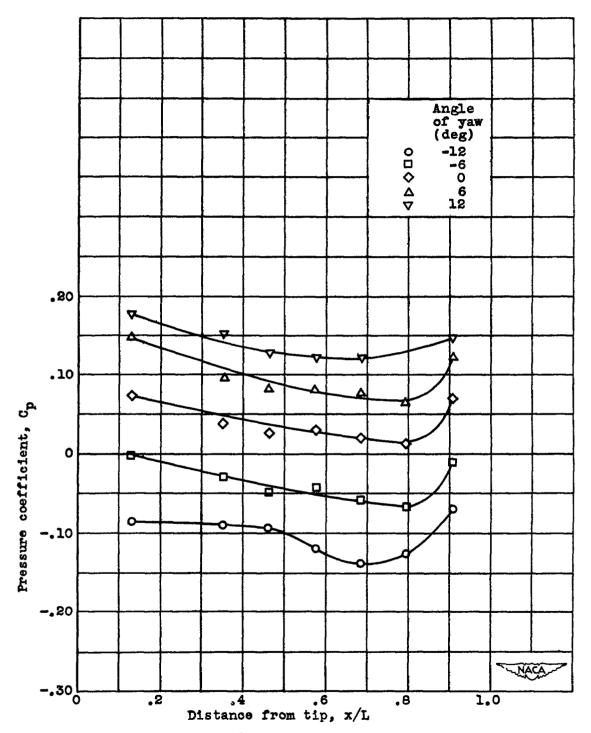


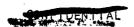
Figure 7. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 5° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.





(d) $\theta = 225^{\circ}$ longitudinal plane.

Figure 7. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 5° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



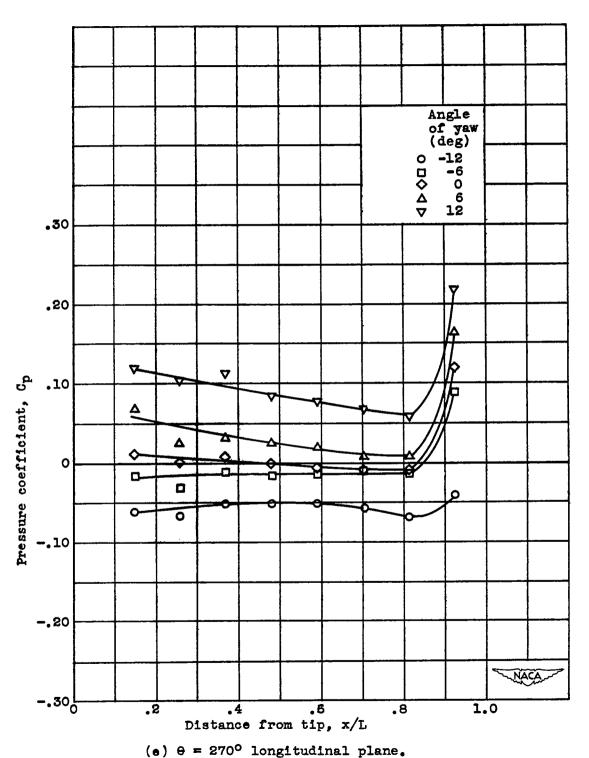


Figure 7. - Concluded. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 5° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



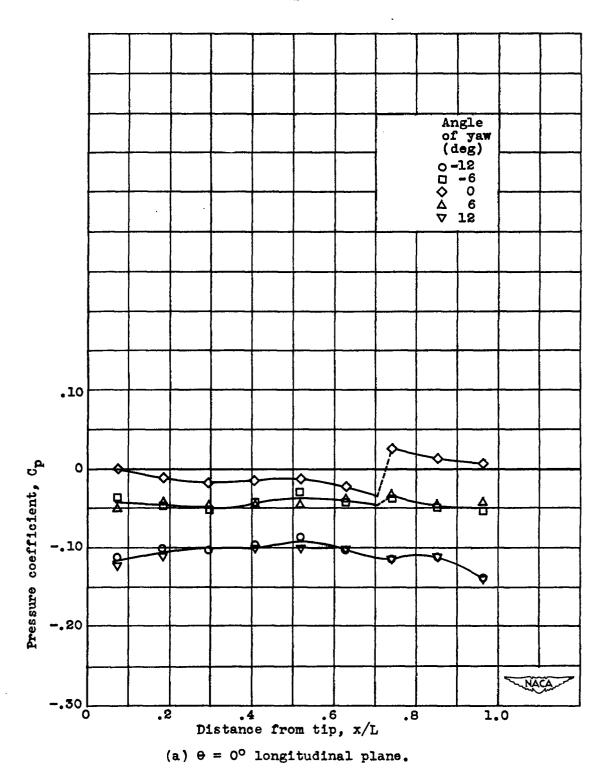


Figure 8. - Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 10° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



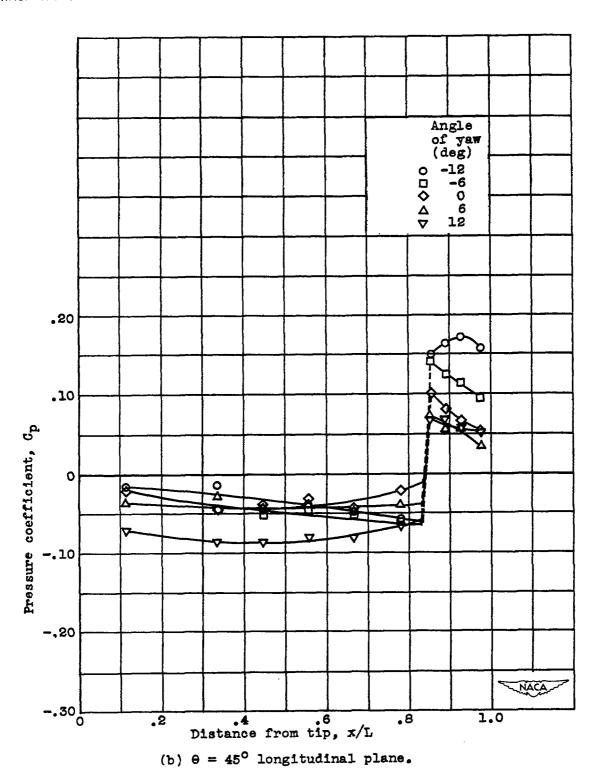


Figure 8. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 10° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.

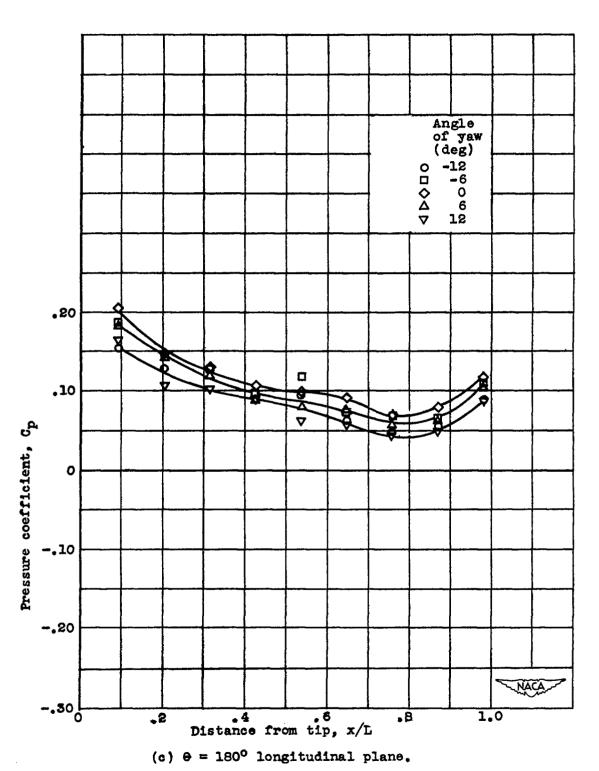


Figure 8. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 10° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



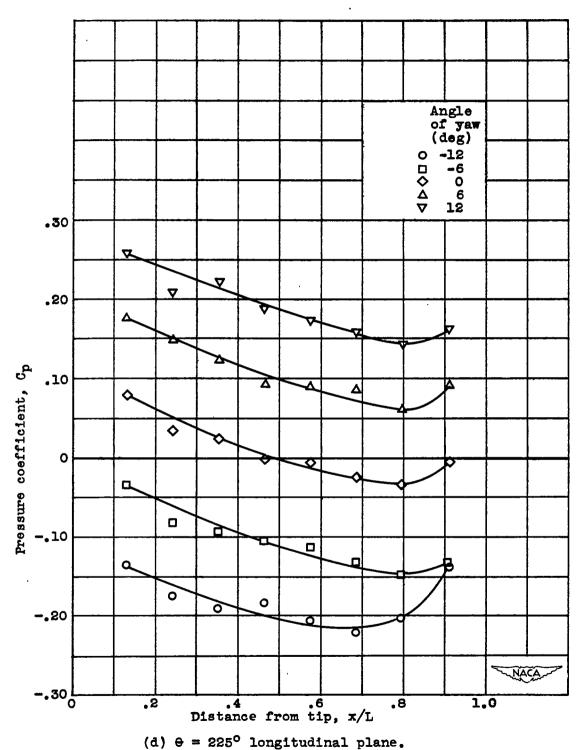


Figure 8. - Continued. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 10° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.





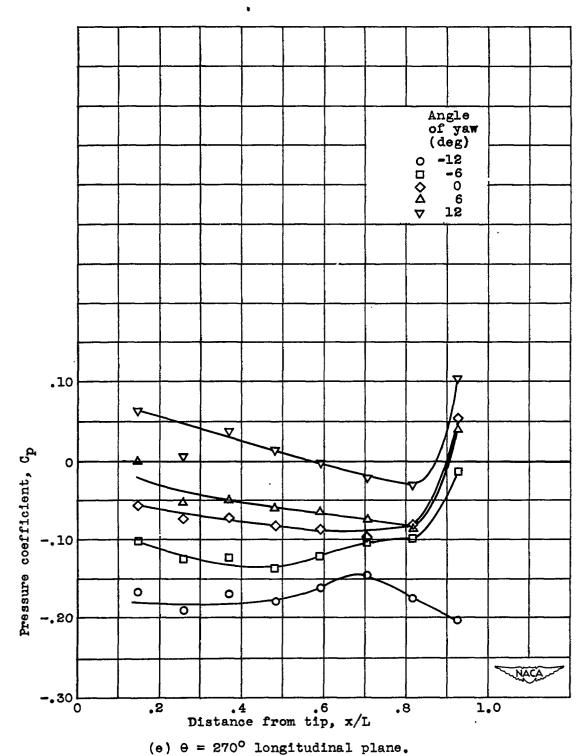


Figure 8. - Concluded. Pressure distributions along longitudinal planes at 10° angle of attack for range of yaw angles.



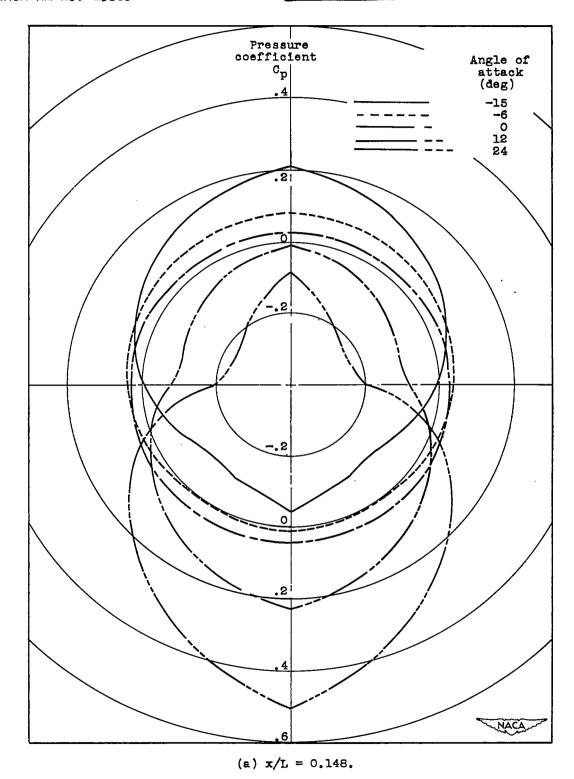


Figure 9. - Radial pressure distributions at 0° yaw angle for various angles of attack.

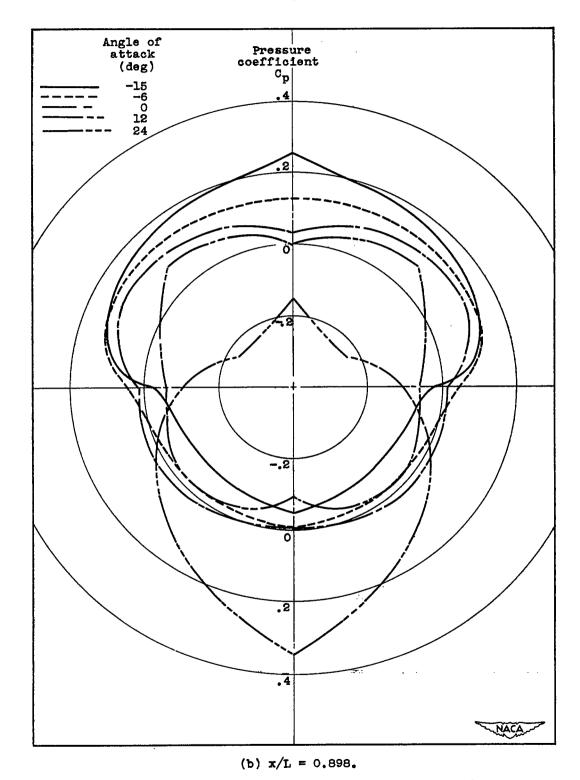
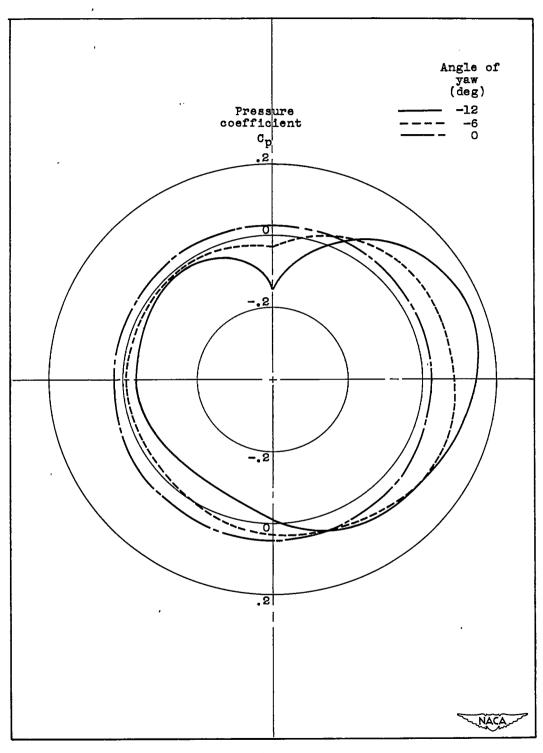
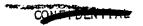


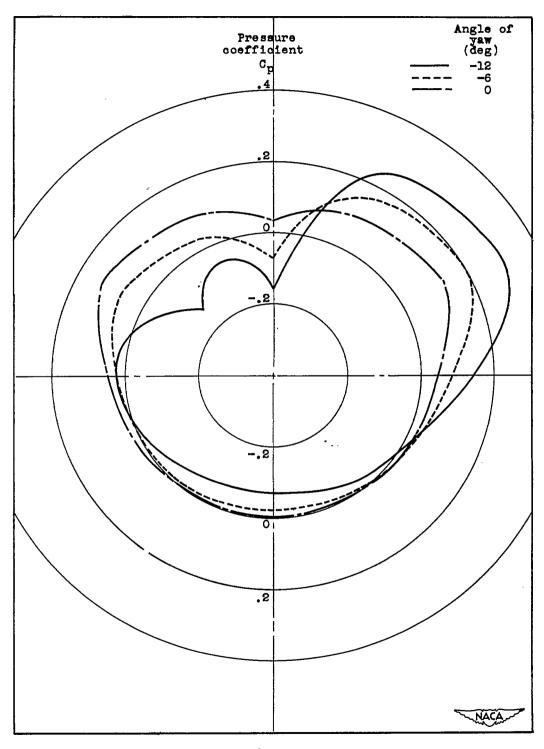
Figure 9. - Concluded. Radial pressure distributions at $0^{\rm O}$ yaw angle for various angles of attack.



(a) x/L = 0.148.

Figure 10. - Radial pressure distributions at 0° angle of attack for three yaw angles.





(b) x/L = 0.898.

Figure 10. - Concluded. Radial pressure distributions at 0° angle of attack for three yaw angles.

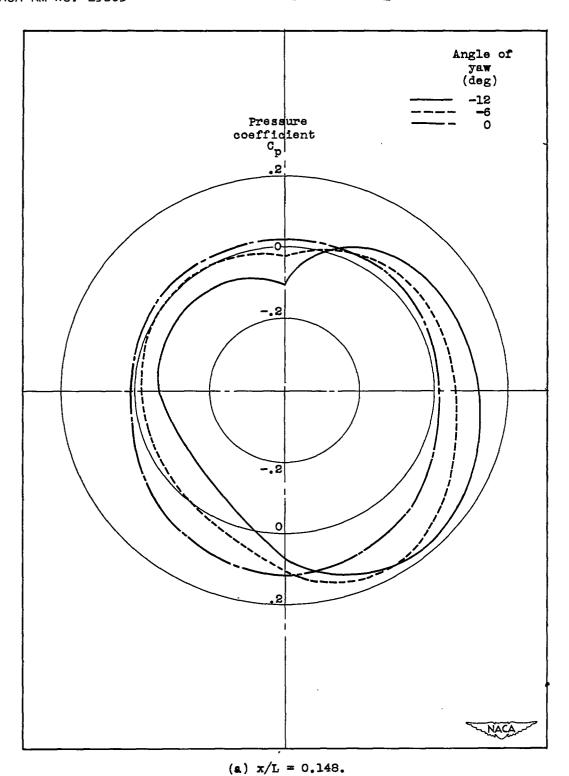
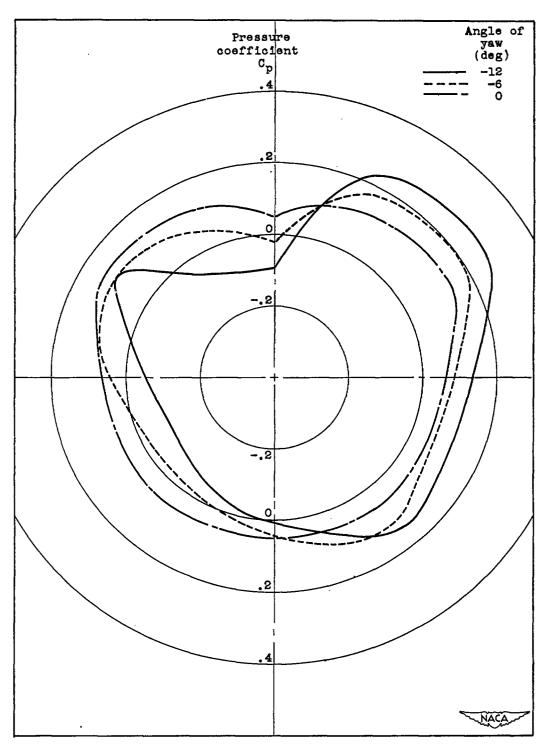


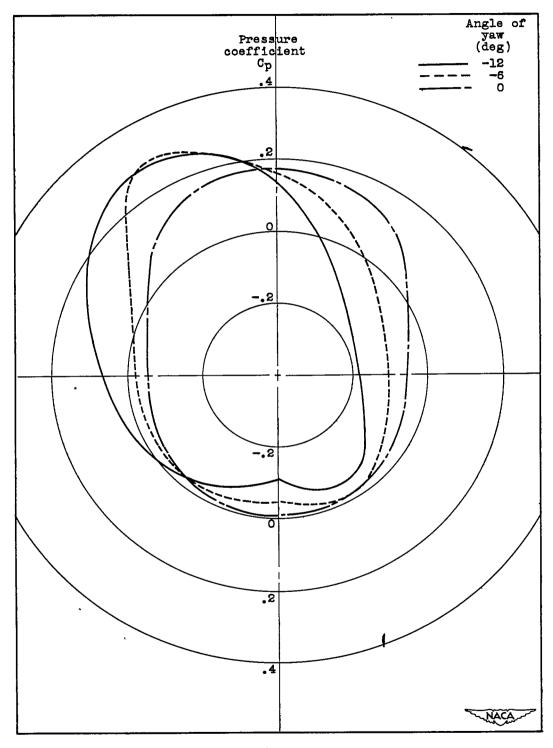
Figure 11. - Radial pressure distributions at 5° angle of attack for three yaw angles.



(b) x/L = 0.898.

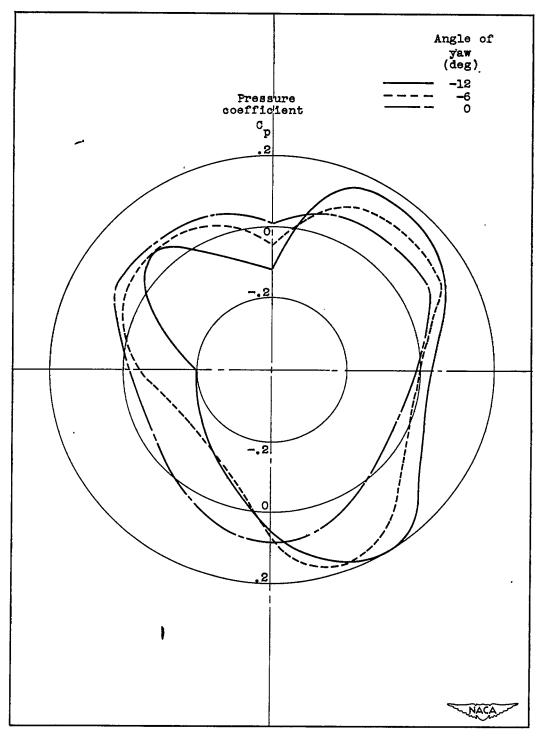
Figure 11. - Concluded. Radial pressure distributions at 5° angle of attack for three yaw angles.





(a) x/L = 0.148.

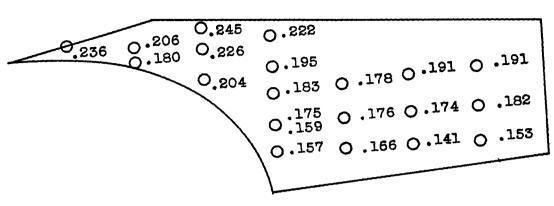
Figure 12. - Radial pressure distributions at 10° angle of attack for three yaw angles.



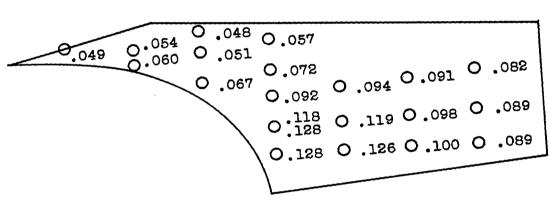
(b) x/L = 0.898.

Figure 12. - Concluded. Radial pressure distributions at 10° angle of attack for three yaw angles.

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(a) Angle of attack, -15°.



(b) Angle of attack, 0°.

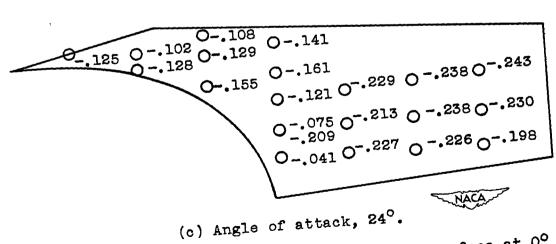
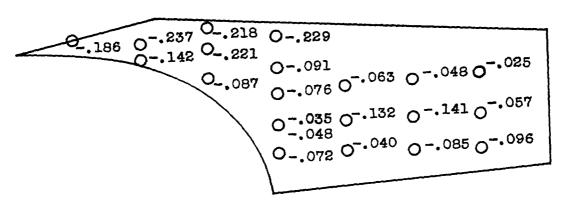
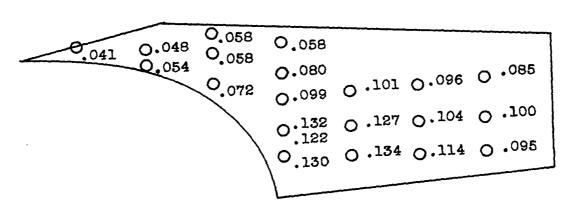


Figure 13. - Pressure coefficients on wedge surface at 00 angle of yaw for three angles of attack.



(a) Angle of yaw, -12°.



(b) Angle of yaw, 00.

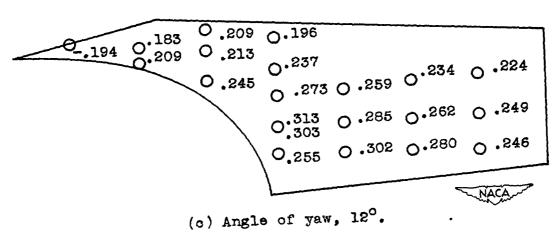
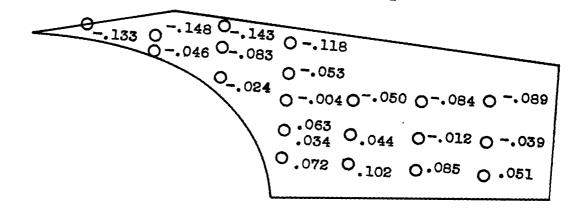
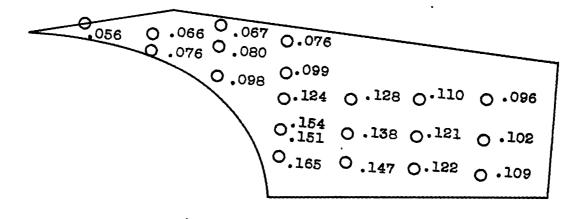


Figure 14. - Pressure coefficients on wedge surface at 00 angle of attack for three angles of yaw.

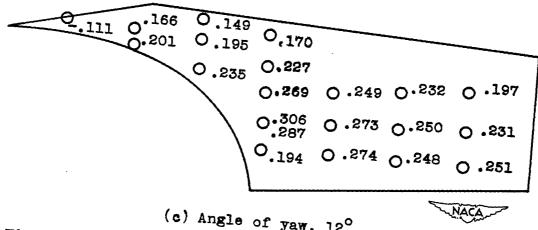
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(a) Angle of yaw, -12°.



(b) Angle of yaw, 00.

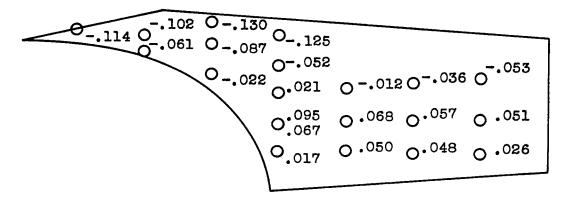


(c) Angle of yaw, 12°.

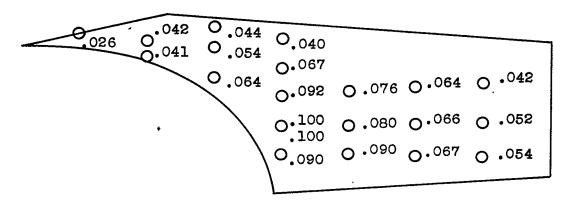
Figure 15. - Pressure coefficients on wedge surface at 50 angle of attack for three angles of yaw.



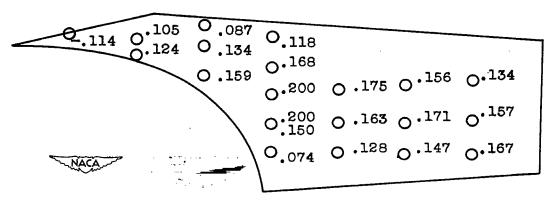
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(a) Angle of yaw, -120.



(b) Angle of yaw, 0°.



(c) Angle of yaw, 120.

Figure 16. - Pressure coefficients on wedge surface at 10° angle of attack for three angles of yaw.

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